The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,392 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1885.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885,
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	9th June.
L. Teheran	2568	400	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
M. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weigheil	23rd ,,
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	30th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	7th July.
L. Ballaarat	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th ,,
M. Surat	3142	550	C. H. Edwards	21st ,,
L. Indus	3662	6 0	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Aikinson	18th ,,
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M vid Marseilles. By the above passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead	12th June
MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3536	700	J. T. Alderton	10th July

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel first class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (or as per general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 620. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 20th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 350, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steamboxes.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July 1885.
MANILA	4,500	800	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following are the probable sailings:—

FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing about
s. s. City of Carthage	3,650	A. B. Gray	27th June.
s. s. City of Khios	3,246	D. McPherson	25th July.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 5th May, 1885. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. NUBIA	3357	490	Capt. Kayes	11th June.
s s CALIFORNIA	3316	487	W.C. Young	30th ,,
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	489	Wm. Russell	25th July.
s.s. ANSA	3350	480	John Craig	3rd August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of Indian Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 1, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of TWENTY-TWO Per cent. (equivalent to Rs. 110 per share) declared at the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHARE HOLDERS of this Company for the year ending March 31st, will be PAID on and after WEDNESDAY, the TENTH DAY of JUNE, 1885, to shareholders on the Register at this date on production of share certificates.

By order,
EDWARD RAMMELL,
Acting Manager in India.
Head Office, Byculla, 27th May, 1885.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo street Bombay.

THE "INDIAN AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE"
A MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND COMMERCE.

THE whole continent of India does not boast of a single paper dealing with economic matters adequately and in popular form. The above is meant to supply this deficiency. It will consist of six forms foolscap size, and will be published on the last day of every Calendar English month beginning from April next.

To give the public a fair idea of what the paper is likely to be, we have pleasure to state that the contributing staff will consist of men who are competent to treat their respective subjects of which they are recognized authorities, specially invited others from the civil and other services having scientific knowledge and practical experience of both foreign and Indian economic questions, have kindly promised their hearty co-operation.

Rates of subscription both in town and Mofussil:—
Rs. 4 yearly.

Subscriptions will be payable strictly in advance. In sending subscribers are requested to send in their remittances with names and addresses to the Manager:—

G. C. PALIT, Esq.,
34-1 Kalutola-street, Bangabasi Press, Calcutta.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world

Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
RUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 5, Fir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th June, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on arrival of the English mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOULMEIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA", 1,944 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special sixty-days' trip to Australia starting June 10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, complete with copper Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and instructions for use. Especially adapted for collection of heavy downfalls of rain..... 10 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

WIDE MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Cash Rs. 3, 3-8, 4-8, 5, and 9 each.

TREACHER & Company, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in blooms or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.

SIMPLE, without mechanism, and adapted to the large rainfall of India. The accuracy of each instrument is guaranteed.

The Apparatus complete, Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PATENT DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING feathers, gloves, cutlery, edibles, and all perishable articles during WET or DAMP WEATHER.

Also essential to Smokers, as the only means of producing really dry, mature and properly ripened Cigars and of preserving Matches in invariable good order.

With Directions for use.

1 quart capacity Rs. 2-8 2 quarts capacity Rs. 3-8.
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 7 ,, ,, ,, 10.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

One important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

THE Company have in operation what is without doubt the very best system of filtration and charcoal treatment, rendering the water for potable purposes *absolutely pure*. Their bottle-cleaning arrangements embrace special machinery for securing final *purity* before filling.

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (British Pharmacopœia)	
Aerated-water (Eau de Seltz of the Cafés)	
Medicinal Soda-water (British Pharmacopœia)	,, 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	All of superior quality and delicate flavour. ,, 1 0
Tonic-water	
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	,, 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1885 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-seventh June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 29th day of May, 1885.

R. M. SAYANI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 960 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK square LOG TIMBER under three separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parell, Bombay. The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parell. Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other. No tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June next, after which hour no tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory notes, or the tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th May, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a desirable BUNGALOW on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, next door to Hon. F. F. Adams. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, part of a BUNGALOW in Marine Lines. Rent very moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICE of the Company is REMOVED to No. 5, Armenian-lane.

By order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1885.

FREDK. A. O'BRIEN,
MECHANICAL AND GENERAL DRAUGHTSMAN AND ENGINEER,
MOFUSSILITES AGENT AND INSPECTOR,
No. 17, MEADOWS-STREET, FORT.

DRAWINGS, TRACINGS and FERROTYPES, accurately and expeditiously executed. SURVEYING, PLOTTING & LEVELLING undertaken.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IS the breeziest and most delightfully situated house in Bombay, commanding a charming view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly breezes.

The proprietor begs to offer his thanks to the patrons for their kind patronage hitherto, and begs to inform them and the European gentry of Bombay and the mofussil that there are several suites of apartments both for families as well as bachelors at present vacant.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Should sufficient inducement offer, permanent residents will be carried to Fort and back free of charge.

Unsurpassed testimonials too numerous to detail.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of DEWKARN DEWRAJ THAKER and HIRJI DEWRAJ THAKER, who lately traded together as General Merchants in Bombay in patnership under the name style, and firm of DEWKARN DEWRAJ, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honourable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of June next, by the Insolvents above named for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by them in this Honourable Court on the thirtieth day of April last, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India and all other proceedings had thereon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said application must appear before this Honorable Court on WEDNESDAY, the said seventeenth day of June, to oppose the same.—Dated this 20th day of May, 1885.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 2nd day of June, 1885.

PURE HUNGARIAN WINES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Per doz. Pts.
Carlowitz	Rs. 21	...
,, Finest Selected.....	25	...
Somlau	24	...
Kadarka	22	...
Reisling	22	...
O'Edenburg	26	...

HOCKS, STILL.

Erbach	17	9-8
Lanbenheimer	18	10
Neirsteiner	20	12
Neirsteiner (Pearl).....	24	13
Steinwein (Glass Jugs).....	24	14

BURGUNDIES, STILL.

Chambertin, First Quality	27	15
Pommard ,, ,, ...	22	12
Chablis ,, ,, ...	22	12
Beaune ,, ,, ...	22	12
Macon ,, ,, ...	22	12
Grave ,, ,, ...	18	10

CLARET—From Rs. 12 to 40.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

READY, READY, READY.

A COMPLETE DIGEST of CRIMINAL RULINGS of all the High Courts of India from 1862 to end of 1884, Rs. 6-8.

Apply to the Compiler,

M. SRINIVASA ROW,
Pleader
Kumbakonam (Tanjore).

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO-RUBATTINO,
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DURING my temporary absence from Bombay Messrs. G. OLCESE and DARASHAW SORABJEE have been APPOINTED jointly to act for me.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June, 1885.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

5 / 5½ / 5 / 3½ } per cent per annum subject to { 18 months / 12 ,, / 9 ,, / 6 ,, } notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions received from the Government of the Straits Settlements EMPLOYMENT is OFFERED for three years certain on a combined Trigonometrical and Cadastral Survey of the three Provinces of Singapore, Malacca, Penang, and Province Wellesley to one competent European or Eurasian Observer on the salary of $150—one hundred and fifty dollars—per mensem together with the usual local travelling allowance; also to six Native Assistant Observers at $70—seventy-five dollars, with travelling allowance and to three Plotters and Computers at the same rate of seventy-five dollars. The rate of exchange is about Rs. 223 to $100. Applications (from qualified men only) will be received by the Surveyor-General of India, Simla, to whom testimonials and specimens of drawing may be forwarded.

G. C. DE PREE, Colonel S. C.,
Surveyor-General of India.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),

HAVE in stock, at present or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PORTABLE RAILWAY, 16lbs. STEEL RAILS, with SLEEPERS, &c., complete,
ALL ROUND TIPPING WAGGONS, 30 inch. gauge,
PICKAXES, HOES, and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality,
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
MANILA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERT'S 15% CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER
CALVERT'S "SOLUBLE CRESOL."

CAWNPORE-ACHNERA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

A NEW TIME-TABLE will come into force on and from the 1st June next. The timings at the principal stations will be as under:—

UP. Stations.	Mail	Mix.	Local	DOWN. Station.	Mail	Mix.	Local
Cawnpore d.	3 30	9 10		Agra d.	16 46	8 50	
Fatehgurh a.	9 13	16 15		Achuera a.	17 55	9 55	
,, d.	9 24	16 23		,, d.	4 10 20	5 10	55
Kasgunj a.	14 5	22 6		Mutta a.	5 40	21 50	12 25
Soron a.	13 45	10 0		,, d.	6 0	22 35	12 40
Kasgunj a.	14 20	10 35		Hattras Junction a.	8 15	1	14 45
Kasgunj d.	15 15	2 58		,, d.	9 0	2 5	..
Hattras Junction a.	17 44	1 10		Kasgunj a.	11 18	4 30	..
,, d.	10 10	20	15 55	Kasgunj d.	12 15	5 15	..
Muttra a.	20 31	4 35	17 47	Soron a.	12 56	5 2	..
,, d.	20 45	5 45	17 58	Kasgunj d.	11 5	5 0	..
Achuera a.	22 10	7 17	19 20	Fatehgurh a.	17 27	10 22	..
,, d.	..	7 30	19 27	,, d.	17 40	10 35	..
Agra a.	..	8 28	20 25	Cawnpore a.	23 45	17 30	..

By Order,
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Cawnpore, 26th May, 1885.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONSOON, 1885.

ANTICIPATING the requirements of their numerous Patrons and the difficulties and uncertainties which MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS throughout the Presidency experience in communicating with Bombay during the South-West Monsoon, TREACHER & Co., LD., are landing from each Mail Steamer extra supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES AND PROVISIONS,
WINES AND SPIRITS, &c.

DETAILED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER & DRESS-MAKER,
OF 7, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has OPENED a BRANCH OF HER

ESTABLISHMENT
AT No. 19, KAHUN ROAD,
POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

WE have received our Season's Stock of the above in COATS, LEGGINGS, and HELMETS, they have been specially selected "as regards material" and adapted "in make" for Indian wear, being stitched throughout and the seams Waterproofed, they cannot fail to give satisfaction in every particular.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash.
REGULATION CAPES	Rs.	40 0
DOUBLE TEXTURE ULSTERS, faced with Tweed, Diagonal Worsted, &c.	,,	36 0
Do. do. do. faced with Diagonal Worsted	,,	40 0
WHITE VULCANIZED GAUZE do.	,,	20 0
Do. do. do. LEGGINGS	,,	5 8
Do. do. do. HELMETS	,,	4 8
Do. do. do. SHEETING, width 72 inches (per yd.)	,,	6 8

In ordering state Height and Measurement round Chest.

V. P. P.—Orders are subject to a Discount of 10 per cent. and Free Carriage and Packing.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

IRONMONGERY

A COMPLETE SELECTION OF

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE
JUST RECEIVED
COOKING STOVES
SAUCEPANS, FRYING PANS
KETTLES
NEW PATTERN WAITERS AND TRAYS
TEA CADDIES
DUTCH OVENS
CASH AND DEED BOXES
TRAVELLING TRUNKS
TRAVELLING BATHS
ETC., ETC.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

BANJOS
WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case fretted)	75	0
Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)...	65	0
Ditto ditto with inland wooden hoop, and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)	55	0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	60	0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55	0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45	0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45	0

BANJOS
WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo, with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75	0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, (fretted), Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case)	75	0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20	0
Seven-stringed Banjo, wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18	0
Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern ..	15	0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12	0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12	0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop.....	15	0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12	0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete	40	0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25	0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12	0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop	10	0
Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on)	5	0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in mahogany box	25	0
Ebony ditto in D (without case)	10	0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in mahogany box	25	0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	20	0
Ditto without cases ..... Rs 15 and	12	0

NIGGER WIGS.

Each, Rs. 4 5, 6, and.....	0	0

NIGGER BONES.

	Rs.	a.
Per set.....	2	0
Do. Ebony.....	2	4
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct.....	0	8

TAMBOURINES
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS,

4 inches in diameter	12	0
ditto	9	8
ditto	6	4
ditto with tacked head.....	3	0
ditto electro-plated metal hoop.....	12	0

CASTANETS.

Bones per set.....	2	8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, 6, 8, and.....	12	0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 15, 20, and.....	24	0

VIOLINS.

Stradaurius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 120, and 150 0

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood Case, complete.

BRASS WHISTLES.

A large assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and.... 1 8

NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.

Each Rs. 2-1, 2-8, 3, 3-8 and 4 0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

No. 1 Mahogany Instrument.....	50	0
No. 2 ditto ditto	65	0
No. 3 Best finished rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed.....	95	0
No. 4 Best finished rosewood Instrument, keys bushed, metal studs.....	120	0
No. 5 Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners, in walnut case.....	225	0

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys.....	25	0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish.....	35	0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, Rs. 40 and.....	45	0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys,.....	45	0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co..... 100 0

English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, 50, 60, and..... 75 0

per Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and 25 0

FRENCH ACCORDIONS.

A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and 35 0

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ARE READY, POST FREE.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,

A FEW SECOND-HAND ONES,
FOR SALE OR HIRE

At advantageous prices with a view of making room for new goods shortly expected.

The above INSTRUMENTS have all been put in perfect order by our Pianoforte Foreman and are offered at the following prices:—

PIANOFORTES at Rs. 175, 225, 275, 300, 375, 400, and 450.

HARMONIUMS at Rs. 90, 140, 180, 210, to Rs. 860. The latter has 22 stops and two keyboards and is admirably suited for the Church. } Also on the hire purchase-system.

AT

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO THE CLOCK-TOWER.
SOLE AGENTS: MARCKS & Co., Ld.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.

THE reduced quotation of 98⅞ for Consols ex div. is equivalent to a decline of ⅛, the effect no doubt of Lord Granville's contradiction of the *Daily News* report regarding the Afghan boundary settlement. Other things, however, do not show corresponding weakness, Rupee Paper being ¼ higher in 4 and ⅛ in 4½ per cent.

In the Mincing-lane markets no change is reported. The London Skin sales opened yesterday with a slight improvement in Goat skins, the number offered being 1,170,000 Goat and 800,000 Sheep skins.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady, with sales estimated at 8,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Spot prices were all unchanged, but near arrivals of Americans are quoted 1-64d. better. In New York there is no change, ready Mid Uplands being still 10 15 16, August shipment 10·92 cents per lb.

The tone of the market here to-day has been just the turn steadier, a little more inquiry being manifested on the part of exporters. Some Good Bhownuggurs are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 199, and some Fully Good Omras at Rs. 198 per candy. It is not at all unlikely that a better demand may now spring up on the part of home buyers, finding the season so near a close, but there is not the Cotton available to admit of a large business being done

WHEAT is dull and rather easier for Pessy, No. 1 White being quoted at Rs. 3-10½. Lower qualities, however, maintain their previous level, Red Ahmedabad being worth Rs. 3-8½.

SEEDS are unchanged all round and generally dull.

FREIGHTS keep very quiet, and some of the steamers on the berth find it difficult to make progress with engagements. Current rates are :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	23s. 9d.	23s. 9d. to 25s.
Open Charter	26s. 3d.	
Havre		26s. 3d.
Antwerp	27s. to 27s. 6d.	26s. 3d.
Marseilles	32s. 6d.	
Trieste-Venice ..	37s. 6d. to 40s.	

EXCHANGE has lost any little firmness apparent yesterday, and rates may be quoted 1-32d. lower both in bank and private bills. In the latter, indeed, the decline is just a shade more, documents for payment having, it is said, been done at the credit rate.

In the general position there is no special change. Bar Silver is quoted 1-16d. lower by Reuter at 49 1-16d. per oz., but this had previously been discounted, and the real cause of weakness lies in the limited amount of mercantile bills offering for sale. Closing rates for ready paper are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6·7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 2-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 31-32d.	"
Do. " " "	1s. 7 1-16d.	"
France " " "	2 01¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been scarcely so firm to-day owing to the tenour of the home advices. Fours for cash have receded to Rs. 96½ to ⅞, and for a month's delivery we quote Rs. 96½. There are not, however, many sellers at these rates. Fours-and-a-half we still quote at Rs. 99½.

SHARES are firm. In Spinning and Weaving Mills a very general improvement of Rs. 10 per share is quoted, Mofussil Press shares have advanced to Rs. 337½. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares have improved to Rs. 4,100 for old and Rs. 835 for new shares. Kemp and Co., Ld., are worth Rs. 332.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	747
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	620
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong, and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		do.	96

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 80	775
Akola Press Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 80	475
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurpadeo	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	310
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Brady's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	..	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	44½	197½
Colaba Press Co.	50	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	715
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	50	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 13	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	400	2,625
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sahapanth Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	450
Khanagaun Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	200	25	Rs. 40	265
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7	130
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	32½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	520
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press Co.	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	171
Princes of W. Press	600	500	100	..	500
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Solicary.)	500	500	500	..	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	675
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	250
Sonoor Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,00	500	500	Rs. 15	475
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	100
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 174	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	680
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	571	500	all	Rs. 224	635
Bhowanuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	18
Bombay United	300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	875
Budmera Manfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	50	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5	Rs. 40	675
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 124	100
Connaught Mills	300	500	5	..	754
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	620
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,000	..	740
D. Spinning	2,00	2,00	1,00	..	165
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,00	1,00	..	1,030
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,300	5	5	Rs. 25	745
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	25	585
Golam Bana & Co.	2,000	5	5	..	610
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,00	1,000	..	125
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	750
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Hutheesing Mills	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	685	1,000	1,00	..	925
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	400	..	440
Jaffar Ali Spin. Co.	1,24	5	5	Rs. 40	655
Jowras Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	957½
Khandesh	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	800xd
Kastoor Mills	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	805
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	139
Madras United	500	1,00	1,00	160	2,550
Mahalukshmi	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	645
Manekjee Petit's	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	1,062½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	19½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 80	1,410
National Spinning, Weaving & Manufg. Co., Ld.	900	1,00	1,00	..	60½
NaigaumCottonCleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1	..	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	945
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 10	495
Petit S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 30	1,130
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	61	135
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	130
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	..	675
Ripon	641	1,00	1,00	..	675
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,5 0
Shahpoor Mills	676	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	1,395
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	5?0
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	390
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	60	1,00	1,000	...	550
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1 00	1,00	Rs. 25	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New 4% shares..	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	290
Do. Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	210
Do. Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	..
B. B. C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	1,000	do.	61
Do. New Shares...	61	£18	8-5-0	do.	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Etna, 1,477 tons, Captain H. Brousen, sails to-day for Hull via Canal with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain A. S. Calder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (22nd May) with a cargo of rice.

THE steam-ship Bessie Morris, 1,119 tons, Captain William Burgess, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez (20th May). The vessel is consigned to W. and A Graham.

THE following are additional passengers by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co.'s s. s. Amphitrite sailed yesterday at 6 p.m. For Trieste—Surg.-Major W. B. Slaughter, Mrs. L. Ordner, and Mr. A. Buchholtz.

THE steam-ship Catherstone, 1,466 tons, Captain William Hall, sailed yesterday for Perim and Portsaid via Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. A. T. H. Byde, Miss, Vernie, Mrs. G. P. Milne and 3 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Loodiana, 2,147 tons, Captain G. M. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (20th April) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. T. Craig and Mr. Davidson as second class passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Satara, 821 tons, Captain G. Mackerness, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mussorah (19th inst.) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Campbell and Mr. Merwanjee as second class, 52 deckpassengers and 1 horse.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
2	Satara (s)	Mackerness.	Bussorah, May 19.
	Bessie Morris (s)..	Burgess.....	Suez, May 20.
	Loodiana (s)	Brown	London, April 20.
	Chilka (s)	Calder	Rangoon, May 22.

DEPARTURES

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Amphitrite (s)	.....	Trieste.
	H. M. S. Canning.	Finny	Kurrachee.
	Henry Bulkow (s).	Profumo	Persian Gulf.
	Melpomene (s)	Lomesech ..	Trieste.
	Venetia (s)	Daniel	London.
	Catherstone (s)....	Hall	Perim & Port Said.

The steam-ship Etna, Captain Branson, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Bessie Morris, for Marseilles.
" Loodiana, for London, &c.
" Commilla, for Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Mackenzie s—25 barrels rosin, T Esmaliee; 25 barrels rosin, S Jewanji; 26 drums paint, Dadabhoy Hormusji & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ravena s—10 packages, tissue paper, F Ardaseer Daver and Son; 8 cases soap, Esso-fally Russoojee; 8 cases Sarsaparilla, Rozers and Co; 12) cases beer, G Nowrojee; 2?0 cases brandy, D Cowasji.

Khedive s—5 cases gin; Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Sunbean s—211 cases Old Tom and beer, D Cowasjee; 51 cases eau-de-cologne, J S Elmore.

Varona s—10 cases claret and 4 cases moscile, B Warburton and Co.

Teviot s—18 cases brandy, B Warburton.

Pekin s—10 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Victoria s—39 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Drummond s—5 cases whisky, B Warburton and Co.

Belgravia s—8 cases whisky, B Warburton and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nubia s—4?0 cases brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons.

China s—26 cases claret, G Groom and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Othello s—10 casks zinc sheets, A Jewabhoy; 13 packages paper, S A S Dawood; 123 cases window glass, Hassenally Lalmeya; 125 casks candles, Kesowjally Saimoodeen; ?50 boxes candles, Abdoolally Shaik Adam.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—310 plates iron, Owen and Okell; 50 cases matches, Addoolally Esbahin; 57 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood; 5 cases matches, N A Bomanji Molia and Co; 81 cases colours, N Surajally and Co.

Sorrento s—3 bales printing paper, The National Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—150 bales cotton, J C Bushby; 103 bales cotton, M Balkison; 330 bales cotton, D Sassoon; 65 bales cotton, Maneckcnund Mcajee; 52 bales cotton, Vyajee Vulubdas; 93 bales wool, R Moorildhur; 205 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee; 131 bales hemp, R Lalljee; 98 bales hemp, Mooljee Goculdass; 60 bales ll mp, B Nunsee; 90) cwts myrabolams, A Salmon and Co; 291 cwts myrabolams, H Goculdass; 100 bales wool, M Jaitha; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Counsellor s—234 bales cotton, M Lalljee; 1,030 cwts mustard seed, George Lockhart; 87 bales wool, H Vussonjee; 569 cwts crushed bones, E Peerbhoy.

Nubia s—1 bale cotton, R Steuart and Co; 91 bales cotton, Bhanjee Shamjee; 705 cwts myrabolams and 40 cwts seeds, B Soonderdas and Co; 1,?50 cwts beda nuts, T Narranjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Gulf of Akoba s—203 bales cotton, E Spinner; and Co 100 cwts oilbanum, S V Mahomed; 23 cwts fishmaws, Hajee; 10 bales hides, R Russoolbhoy; 410 lbs silk waste, D Damoerdass; 45 bales hides, Lalljeebhoy Ludha; 81 peacock feathers, P Damjee; 47 cwts dry ginger, A Dhunjee; 5 cwts ivory, Curreembhoy Alloobhoy; 6 bales hides, S Mooloobhoy and Co; 92 bales hides, M J Valibhoy; 180 cwts gum, S Hamjee; 220 cwts olibanum and 45 cwts deer horns, A R A Cader; 4,01 cwts myrabolams, Punnett and Co.

Venetia s—4 boxes silver coins, Cursetjee Sorabjee; 6 boxes gold bar, D Sassoon.

Clan Mackenzie s—200 bs cs cotton, Harvey and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat, G Sassoon and Co; 340 cwts gum, Wallace and Co; 61 bales cotton, M Rangoopall.

FOR HULL.

Ktna s—600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,00) cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 cwts wheat and 500 cwts linseed, G Bhimjee.

Inchborna s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Othello s—3,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 816 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Victoria s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Athabasca s—46 bales linseed, F Ardaseer and Sons; 54 bales hemp, Volkart Bros; 30 bales hemp, Richard Le Mare and Co; 3,940 cwts, rapeseed, 39 9 cwts poppyseed, 15,787) cwts groundnuts and 34,000 cwts, wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nantes s—2,008 cwts, rapeseed, and 1,75? cwts, poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 30 cwts poppyseed, 1,000 cwts wheat, and 750 cwts, gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Prinz George s—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon, and Co; 1000 bales cotton, K Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 800 cwts, linseed, and 9,900 cwts gingelly seed, and 4,0)0 cwts, rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

Bessie Morris s—703 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mark Lane s—440 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mark Lane s—500 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Greenock—5,250 cwts linseed, Dreyfus and Co.

Teviot s—1,000 cwts rapseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,200 cwts wheat, Punnett and Co.

Flamstead s—2,000 cwts wheat and 20,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—76 bales cotton, 3 Shewdutroy; 64 bales cotton, D Dowarkabux; 185 bales cotton, D Sassoon; 71 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy; 275 bales cotton, H A Esmail; 75 bales twine, S S Dalial; 73 bales twist, S Nordin; 125 bales twist, H A Esmail; 50 bales twist, J Peerbhoy; 325 bales twist, G Ebram; 76 bales cotton, M Santookchund; 32 bales cotton, G Gassiram; 50 bales twist, Angio-Indian Spinning and Weaving Co; 503 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 60 bales twist, D P Marker.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Agra s—101 bales cotton, H Amodukchund; 541 bales cotton, R Luckmandas; 200 bales cotton, C R Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

Kiernander, Surg Maj, 16th Bo Infy, on privilege leave, from England.

Carter, Brig Surg., 1 M D., on leave, from England.

Inglis, Maj, 15th Sikhs, on sick leave, from Sunkim.

Castobadie, Maj, R A, on duty, from England.

Hart, Capt, R E, on duty, from England.

Digby, Capt, R E., recalled from furlough, from England.

Randolph, Lt, R E., recalled from general leave, from England.

Burmeister, Capt, R A., on duty, from England.

JUNE 2.

Oldersaw, Brig Gen. Staff, on leave, from Belgaum.

Knox, Capt, Bg. S C., on leave, from Mahableshwar.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 2.

Keelan, Surg-Maj, on sick leave, to England.

Hallen, Ins. Vety-Surg, on duty, to Hapur.

Bianshard, Maj., 12th N L, to rejoin, to Poona.

Willis, Surg, 9th Bo Inf, on leave, to Matheran.

Kiernander, Surg-Maj, 16th Bo Inf, to rejoin, to Baroda.

Meredith, Vet-Surg., on duty, to Quetta.

Knox, Capt, Bg. S C., on duty, to Ratnagiri.

Jervis, Surg, 12th Reg. N I., from leave, to Poona.

Oldershaw, Brig Gen. Staff, from leave, to Ceylon.

Steel, Ins. V Surj, on retirement, to England.

Inglis, Maj, 15th Sikhs, medical certificate to Dhurumsala.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, June 3.

Members are again reminded that the rifles are urgently required at Head-quarters for the inspection of the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

Vol. Geo. Knowles is granted three months' leave of absence from this date.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant. B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas

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DENTAL SURGEONS,

19, RAMPART ROW,

(Opposite Temple Bar.

Fees strictly moderate. Painless extractions.

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE ?

MR. LAZARUS' System is first to examine the eyes and establish the refractive correction, after which spectacles or eye-glasses can be made according to what is required. This system prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense. Spectacles and eye-glasses adapted by him being made not only to prescription but under his supervision.

Mr. Laurie, of the Great Northern Hotel, Allahabad, writes :—Both my wife and I are much pleased with Mr. N. Lazarus' method of testing the sight, and can testify to the excellence of his glasses which we have been using with benefit for a considerable time.

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,

14, Rampart-row, Bombay. | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

his is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*** AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.

Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

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SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY.

BOMBAY.

(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)

FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay also allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HALL'—May 7, at Ryde, the wife of Brace Hall, Lieut RN, HM'S Orontes, of a son.

HARE—May 1, at Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Gerald T Hare, Indian Government Telegraphs, of a daughter.

HARRINGTON—May 5, at Sherborne Lodge, Cheltenham, the wife of H N V Harington, I.S.C., of a son.

MOORE—May 3, at Botley, Hants, the wife of John S. Moore, Esq, RN, Paymaster of the Royal Yacht, of a daughter, stillborn.

STAFFORD—May 7, at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington, the wife of Colonel H Stanford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEDALE—BURSTAL—WOTTON—BURSTAL—May 8, at Christ Church, Ramsgate, Frederick, second son of John Bedale, Notley-road, Streatham-common, to Mary, third daughter of Staff-Commander RA Burstal RN, Ramsgate; also at the same time and place, Edward, second son of Thomas Wotton, Ramsgate, to Kate, fourth daughter of Staff-Commander RA Burstal RN.

BOWMAN—REES—May 8, at Old Hackney Church, Henry Alexander Bowman, Lieut 4th V B Lond, Div, R A, youngest son of the late Henry Dilcock Bowman Esq to Rosa, only surviving child of John Fletcher Rees, Commander R N, of Torpo nt, Cornwall.

DA GREY—LAW—May 7, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Karide Grey to Gladys, Countess of Lonsdale.

LIPTROTT—CARR—May 7, at Christ Church, Southport, the Rev B Liptrott, second son of Lieutenant-Colonel Liptrott, of Southsea, to Louisa Constance, daughter of the late G Carr, of Northumberland.

DEATHS.

BATEMAN—May 7, at 22, Sandgate-road, Folkestone Jane Carr, wife of William Bateman, Esq, and second daughter of the late Captain Terry, 1st Life Guards.

CUFFLEY—May 19, at Ton lou-nad, Canonbury, Alfred Thomas Cuffley, late of the Statistical Department, H M's Customs, aged 67 years.

GUINNESS—May 5, at Folkestone, Evelyn C I, son of F C Gubbins, of Ceylon.

INNES—May 5, at Bath, General James C Innes, Bengal Army, Retired List, aged 78.

LEAKE—May 2, suddenly, at the Manor Cottage, Copner, Henry Edward Leake, of Copnor, Hants, and Bracken Hill, Woking, Surrey, eldest and only surviving son of the late Admiral Sir Henry John Leake, K C B, K H, aged 59.

MENZIES—May 9, at Argyll House, Bognor, Sussex, Jean, the dearly-loved wife of Captain Menzies, M K W, Windsor Castle, late R N D Rifles, Newtownards, Ireland.

NAGLE—May 5, at Brighton, Elizabeth Chad, the beloved wife of Rev W Nagle, retired Chaplain, H E I C S.

PORTEOUS—May 11, at the Kiosk, Parkland's avenue, Ryde, Charles Porteous, the beloved husband of Emma Porteous, and eldest son of the late Major Charles Porteous, Bengal Army, aged 72.

SLACKE—May 10, at Southsea, William Henry Owen Slacke, eldest son of Major W R Slacke, Royal Engineers, aged 17.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

EVEN—SOUTHEY—June 1, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, George Eusebe Even, Lieutenant, Bo. Staff Corps, (A. Jutant G. I. P. Rly.) to Susan Ellen, daughter of the late Colonel William Southey, Mad. staff Corps. (English papers please copy.)

DEATH.

ANDERSON—May 30, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, Richard S. Anderson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, aged 54.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROYDON—May 27, at Baroach, the wife of Assistant Apothecary W Croydon, S. M. D., of a son.

DUTHY—May 24, at Brae House, Naini Tal, the wife of J. W. Duthy, M.A.M.R.C.P., of a son.

MOBERLY—May 28, at Fort Lahore, the wife of Captain W. F. G. Moberly, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

FAGAN—May 8, at Sea, Arthur Feltrim, only surviving son of Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. F. Fagan, aged 1 year.

MEGHAN—May 18, at Dugshai, the infant daughter of Mrs. F. Meghan.

SLAKER—May 18, at Calcutta, Thomasine Jane Slaker, third daughter of George V. Ferrell, of Ahmedabad, aged 27 years and 11 months. Deeply regretted. (English papers please copy.)

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1885.

IT is announced that the King of Denmark has undertaken the arbitration on the Penjdeh incident, and, beyond the fact that the announcement is made by the *Daily News*, there is no reason why we should not believe it. The negotiating Governments, if they have followed the custom in these matters, must have informally satisfied themselves of the King's willingness before they made an official application to him to undertake the task. The terms of the reference are still unknown, and it is just possible that there may be some difficulty in agreeing upon the case which is to be submitted to the arbitrator. Russian susceptibilities as to putting gallant officers on their trial will need to be tenderly dealt with, and our Foreign Office will have to be on its guard lest in fencing off for the reference all that can possibly relate to the conduct of the Russian generals it reduce the subject matter of the reference to an absurdly narrow area. The inquiry, anyhow, will not be the exalted affair about which Mr. Gladstone declaimed in his great "closed book" speech. The inquiry therein contemplated was one in which a serious attack, both material and moral, upon "our protected ally" was to be looked into. But as Komaroff's name and Alikhanoff's name are not even to be whispered, it is hard to see how any inquiry can be made in regard to the attack. It will be a Platonic inquiry leading, if it lead to anything, to a Platonic award, in which no human being will take any real interest. The only question about which the public cared to know anything was whether or not the attack upon Penjdeh was the act of unprovoked aggression which Sir Peter Lumsden described it to be in his first despatch. That question, by the stipulation about "not putting gallant officers on their trial," is expressly excluded, and the inquiry therefore will be flat and unprofitable. Equally small interest, in the altered circumstances of the case, attaches therefore to the Parliamentary papers issued on Monday, a *resumé* of which is telegraphed today. The most striking feature in the collection indeed is not to be found in its contents, but in its omissions—in the omission, notably, of any reply by the Russian Government to Lord Granville's request that Russia would give assurances that she had no designs on Herat. The gap is one which the Government cannot allow to remain. Russian disclaimers upon this point are numerous enough, and M. Lessar's have been peculiarly emphatic. But these have not been on paper, and since Lord Granville's request is formally on record it can hardly remain without an answer.

THE French Government having yielded to the logic of facts in their enterprise against China, are reported to be contemplating a similar process in regard to Madagascar. M. de Freycinet, who is credited with having from the first taken a more prudent view of this business than some other French statesmen, is said to be anxious to get free of it; and we shall probably hear before long that new terms have been proposed to the Hova Government, not so much for the sake of any advantage that may be derivable from these terms themselves, but for the sake of securing easily a decent retreat from a position in which France can gain neither gold nor glory. The opening out a prospect that the Hovas will be permitted to pursue without further interruption the path of progress which they have followed since the beginning of the century. That this progress has been real and beneficial is testified by most travellers who have written about the island, and notably by the Rev. Henry Little, whose recent book is an acceptable addition to the literature of the subject. Most of our accounts of the island are given by Christian missionaries, who of course regard the adoption of Christianity by Queen Ranavalona II. and the consequent destruction of the national idols by fire in 1869 as the most important step in the direction of progress. Even the increase of foreign commerce is traced almost exclusively to this religious revolution by Mr. Sibree in his "Great African Island." He very practically remarks that conversion to Christianity invariably leads savages to be discontented with the scanty simplicity of garments which before satisfied them, and that the converted men insist on having their shirts and pantaloons, while the women crave for neat jackets and print skirts, to the obvious advantage of English and American manufacturers. "Wherever Christianity comes," he says, "there immediately springs up a demand for foreign manufactured goods, and the trader follows in the wake of the missionary. It can be shown from Consular returns that so much has Christianity opened up trade in Polynesia, that every Protestant missionary is worth £10,000 per annum to European and American commerce. So much cannot yet be claimed for Christian missions in Madagascar, but perhaps it would not be too much to say that each missionary represents a value of from £2,000 to £3,000 per annum of foreign imports. Christianity is the best civiliser, and the harbinger of all honest trade." But though we may doubt the accuracy or the decorousness of any attempt to estimate in pounds, shillings, and pence the average value of a Protestant or a Roman Catholic missionary to commerce, there can be no doubt that the introduction of Christianity has had a great effect in the amelioration of Malagassy manners and customs, and that it indirectly led to a greater demand for imported goods. The Hova rulers appreciate, on the whole, the benefits that they get from free intercourse with the outer world, except that they deplore the demoralising effects produced on the people of Madagascar by the extensive importation of rum from Mauritius.

But there is good reason to believe that the missionaries and other pioneers of progress in Madagascar more than counteract the injurious effects of the bad liquor which seems bound always to accompany the introduction of European civilisation. For certainly during the last fifteen years great improvements have been

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE ON THE PENJDEH INCIDENT.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The diplomatic correspondence which took place between the 30th March and 4th May (inclusive) regarding the Penjdeh incident has been published, from which it appears that Earl Granville demanded explanations from the Russian Government, at the same time quoting the emphatic declaration made by Sir Peter Lumsden that the attack was provoked by the Russians.

M. de Giers in reply ascribed the conflict to the military character of the British Boundary Commission, and also to the wide publicity which had been given to the interview between the Viceroy of India and the Amir at Rawal Pindi. A further despatch from the Russian Government stated that General Komaroff's explanations were considered sufficient, and that any further inquiry into the matter would be fruitless.

Finally, Earl Granville suggested that the affair should be referred to arbitration, which suggestion M. de Giers accepted.

The request made by Earl Granville that Russia should give assurances that she had no designs upon Herat has been left unanswered.

STATEMENT BY THE *DAILY NEWS*.

The *Daily News* in a leading article announces that the King of Denmark has agreed to arbitrate, in compliance with a request made by the English and Russian Governments.

CONSOLS.

Consols yesterday closed at 98⅜, ex dividend.

ARTHQUAKE IN KASHMERE.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

ITORS TAKING REFUGE IN TENTS AND BOATS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, MAY 31.

errible earthquake occurred here yesterday ree o'clock in the morning, succeeded by every ten minutes for one hour; then at intervals during the day and night. The have not ceased yet.

barracks containing the cavalry have been down, and 25 persons and 60 horses have illed.

e have been some deaths also in the city. visitors' houses are much damaged, and the nts have taken refuge in tents and boats. telegraph wires have been broken.

alarm and apprehension are general.

quakes similar in severity and continuance seldom before been known in Kashmere.

THE HYDERABAD LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 2.

The hearing of the summons for libel which has been issued by Major Neville against the *Hyderabad Telegraph* has been adjourned until next Monday. The defendants give out that they will strenuously defend the action. Mr. Branson, of Bombay, has been retained for the prosecution, and not Mr. Jardine, as previously reported.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A EUROPEAN GIRL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

A shocking case, which has aroused the greatest indignation among the Calcutta community, is being inquired into by the coroner. The inquiry is touching the death of Miss Mignonette Templeton, aged fifteen. The father of the young lady, Allen Templeton, was lately a branch pilot, and is at present an inmate of the House of Industry. He is charged before the Presidency Magistrate with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the deceased, who was suffering from phthisis, and thus accelerating her death. It appears that she was being taken care of in a Protestant Home of this city, and that after repeated failures her father succeeded in removing her elsewhere. He seve ely beat her with a wooden bar. Her body was a mass of bruises, and she had a contused wound on the head. The particulars of the case are extremely harrowing.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 2.

A civil court peon who came to Lahore to cash a hoondee for Rs. 2,100 was murdered the same day by strangulation, and his body was thrown into a pool of water outside the city. No clue to the murderers has been obtained.

THE MEERUT COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

Brigadier-General Wilkinson, C.B., Commanding the Presidency district, leaves Calcutta early next week for Meerut to officiate for the Duke of Connaught.

Colonel T. N. Baker, commanding the 2nd Native Infantry, Barrackpore, probably succeeds General Wilkinson.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 2.

Some surprise has been caused here by the announcement that the Governor has offered the post of Private Secretary to a military officer at home, who has accepted it. Mr. Tremenheere acts meanwhile.

Mr. Beardmore, Assistant Superintendent of the Madras Harbour-works, died this morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FUNERAL OF VICTOR HUGO.

PARIS, JUNE 1.

The funeral of M. Victor Hugo took place to-day with great ceremony. His remains were laid in the Pantheon. An immense concourse of people assembled along the route taken by the cortège. The proceedings throughout were of an orderly character.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kaisr-i-Hind, with the outward English mails of the 22nd ult., left here for Bombay at 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvie left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Frazer arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

The Anchor Line steamer California left here for Bombay to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbela left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

LISBON, JUNE 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mysore, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here this afternoon.

MALTA, JUNE 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JUNE 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 2.

Mail-steamer Ravenna, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 13-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76½
4½ "	79
3 " Consols for account	98⅜d.
3½ " Sterling Loan	100¾
4½ " French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver	49 1-16

Arrivals.—Biafra, Despatch, Medusa, Celtic Monarch, City of Manchester.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect.

Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Direct Cable Station still interrupted. Minha-Yassagroums still interrupted.

Monsoon lies right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, June 1.

10 p.m.	83·6

TUESDAY, June 2.

6 a.m.	82·9
10 a.m.	86·4
2 p.m.	89·1
4 p.m.	88·8

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAMS received yesterday in Bombay announce the arrival of the monsoon at Mangalore. This renders its arrival in Bombay on or about the 12th June quite likely.

THE earthquake which did so much damage in Kashmere and shook Simla and Lahore was also felt severely at Loodiana. A correspondent writes that windows and doors and every article of household furniture were violently shaken. The shock was followed by a heavy thunderstorm which continued for several hours.

MR. H. STEAD, of the firm of Lidbetter and Stead, Bombay, has been elected an Associate of the Association of Average Adjusters, London.

WE understand that Mr. A. J. Byde went home by yesterday's mail to organise a burlesque and opera bouffe company, with which he will return to India soon after the monsoon.

MR. GIRDLESTONE, the Acting Resident, Mysore, was expected to arrive at Bangalore on Monday.

AT the levée held by the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace on the 11th May, Captain G. H. Deane was presented by Sir James Fergusson.

THE Malabar, Indian troopship, was paid off at Portsmouth on the 5th of May and placed in the first division of the Steam Reserve. The Serapis was to have been paid off on the 14th, but telegraphic instructions were received directing the arrangements to be suspended.

A TELEGRAM from Rindli says that cholera at Pirchowki is increasing. According to the official report three or four cases occur daily, but private information puts the number of cases down at more than double that estimate. The people, says the telegram, are deserting the place, and the bulk of the coolies are being sent up the Pass. Cholera continues at Rindli in a moderate degree.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILKINSON, C.B., commanding the Presidency District, will, as senior Brigadier, officiate for the Duke of Connaught at Meerut until it is settled whether His Royal Highness returns. Colonel T. N. Baker, 2nd Bengal Infantry, who is now commanding at Barrackpore, will probably take command at Fort William during General Wilkinson's absence. In the event of the Meerut Division falling vacant permanently, the late Adjutant-General, Sir George Greaves, now his work in the field is over, is understood to be again first favourite for the post.

THE Government of the North-West Provinces has just appointed Abdul Wahab, one of the senior and most experienced police inspectors, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police—"another instance," remarks a local paper, "that native merit in these days does not go unrecognised."

THE Bombay Gas Company, at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in London on the 14th May, declared a dividend of five per cent. for the half-year, making 7½ per cent. for the year. It was stated that the prospects of the company were most encouraging. In order to meet future losses by exchange, £3,000 has been added to the exchange equalisation account, and £1 500 has been added to the reserve.

Truth, says the *World*, is wrong in stating that the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief were anxious that the Duke of Connaught should return home, but that the Queen desired he should remain in India. There could be no question of the Duke leaving India during a crisis when war seemed impending and all officers on leave were hurrying out, and so unbecoming a step never was suggested by anybody. The Duke's first act was to telegraph to Windsor for the Queen's permission to postpone indefinitely his departure for Europe, which Her Majesty, of course, granted. Her Majesty was particularly anxious that the Duke and Duchess should be home in time to attend the wedding of Princess Beatrice.

THE Government have refused to allow the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh to return to India. *Truth* hears that the Maharajah had intimated that it was his intention formally to rejoin the Sikh community, and as he did not propose to return to Europe, it is to be presumed that a permanent separation from his wife and family formed a part of his plan.

PRIVATE letters from Suakim, says *Truth*, report that the enthusiasm with which the Australian contingent was received has quite died away; and, indeed, they are now viewed with very different feelings. Sir Gerald Graham was much disappointed and disgusted when he inspected them the other day, as their drill was deplorable and their driving even worse, although they were supposed to have been hard at work for more than a month, in which time they certainly ought to have attained to a tolerable degree of proficiency. They are also very noisy at drill, and their language is terribly rough and coarse.

SOME idea of the extent of Her Majesty's private correspondence may be gathered from the fact that the account for telegrams despatched on her private affairs alone during her stay at Aix to Darmstadt amounted to just £355.

SPECIAL meetings with intercessory prayer have, at the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, been held in the various cathedrals throughout England on behalf of the nation in its present anxieties.

THE Committee of the National Fawcett Memorial have decided, after placing a memorial tablet in Westminster Abbey, to devote the funds which they are engaged in raising to the promotion of the higher education of the blind. It has been determined to apply a sum not exceeding £2,000 to the establishment of a Fawcett Scholarship, tenable by a blind person at any of the Universities of the United Kingdom (including women's colleges), and to appropriate the balance of the Fund to the higher education of the blind in connection with the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the blind at Upper Norwood in some distinct form with which the name of Mr. Fawcett shall be identified.

THE *World*, contemplating the contingency of the resignation of the Cabinet, says that in such a case the Queen would have no alternative but to send for Lord Salisbury. Whether he would be able to form a Government is uncertain. Whether any Government he might form would not be liable to be suddenly upset is more uncertain still. Everything depends upon the understanding at which Lord Salisbury may arrive with Lord Randolph Churchill, whose position in the country and whose services to the Conservative party entitle him to demand the very highest recognition. Subject to his owning allegiance to the Tory leader in the Peers, who would combine in himself the offices of Premier and Foreign Secretary, Lord Randolph Churchill can scarcely raise his terms too high. Were he to place them too low, he would at once disappoint his followers in the country and seriously damage his own reputation. It may be said that a Salisbury-Churchill Administration would mean war with Russia. As a matter of fact, it would most assuredly mean peace, and the very first thing that a Conservative Cabinet would do would be to come to an arrangement with Russia and an arrangement also with the other Powers.

THE death is announced of the Rev. Henry A Stern, D.D., for more than forty years a missionary of the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. He was one of the Abyssinian captives, who, after protracted imprisonment, was delivered by Lord Napier of Magdala in 1868.

CURRENT gossip on the effects of the Budget, say a home paper, is rather curious. An eminent firm of tobacconists, believing that their interest would be again assailed, cleared, it is said, to the extent of £48,000 of duty, and are now, to use an expressive vulgarism, "landed" with an immense stock of material stored in warehouses of which they have to pay rent. The merchants, under similar alarm, also made heavy clearances, two City firms alone paying £350,000, and have left scarcely anything in bond. Spirit merchants, thinking they had already reached the maximum, never dreamt of increased duty, and with but few exceptions made no move. Their chagrin can be imagined. Under an impression that champagnes would be affected, this class of wine was cleared to a large extent. It will not, however, prove such an Eldorado as the large stores of duty-paid tobacco and tea now thrown upon an over-glutted market. There was quite a rush of customers at the spirit departments of the various co-operative stores on the day after the Budget. The Civil Service Supply Association retailed at current prices; but finding that orders were given in for as much as eighteen gallons by people whose orders had not previously exceeded one-sixth of that quantity, a maximum was fixed of about two gallons per order. On May 2 prices of spirits were raised 3½d. per bottle. The amount of business done on the previous day was larger even than at Christmas.

THIS is "English as she is spoke" in the editorial columns of the *Sind Times*:—"Nothing can surpass the audacity of the occasional thrasonical ebullitions of certain representatives of the press. Nineteen ironclads under Admiral Hornby have been ordered out off the Irish seas to perform a series of elaborate manœuvres. St. Petersburg is forthwith struck with consternation; the enemies of England are simultaneously bid to tremble. We heard the same cry brazened abroad when the Reserves were called out, and it was intended to raise a large army. There is really nothing very terrible in naval manœuvres, if there is nothing terrible in military manœuvres. And as to the naval supremacy of England, that will have to be maintained at all costs. England is strong enough to meet her enemies without the assistance of meretricious criers and boastful Bobadils."

As great interest is felt in the progress of Colonel Prjevalsky's explorations in Northern Tibet and his attempt to reach Lhasa, the following message from him, dated Lob Nor, March 15 (probably O. S.), and published in the *Invalide Russe*, will be read with interest:—

During the last autumn and winter we visited Eastern Zaidam as far as Lob Nor. The middle range of the Kuen Lun, hitherto unknown, has been examined with sufficient care. The ancient route leading from Khoten to China has been found and thoroughly explored. We have also discovered three enormous snow peaks, to which we have given the names of Muscovite, Columbus, and Enigmatical. The most elevated point of the first-named is Mount Kremlin, of the second Mount Djinri, and of the third the Crown of Monomachus, which are all of a higher elevation than 20,000ft. above the sea. The Tibetan plateau skirting the middle Kuen Lun has an average height of 4,000ft. No inhabitants were met with except in the Southern Zaidam. Further to the west the flora and fauna of the desert are extremely poor. In the month of December the cold was so intense that the mercury froze. We passed the month of February and the first fortnight of March at Lob Nor. We are just about to set out again, with the intention of crossing Cherchen, for the purpose of reaching Kiria, in the district of Khoten. During the three months of summer we shall traverse Northern Tibet, if the Chinese do not oppose us, and in the autumn we shall return to our own Turkestan. We are all in good health.

ADMIRAL COURBET and other important French naval and military authorities having urged on the Government the great advantage of the Pescadore Islands as a French naval and commercial station in the China Seas, M. de Freycinet, it is believed, has determined to enter into negotiations with the Chinese Government to obtain a complete cession of these islands to France. They are at present held by Admiral Courbet, having been captured by him on March 31. In return for their cession M. de Freycinet has offered to hand over to China Langson, Caobang, and the territory in northern Tongking containing these towns. There is every reason to believe, however, that China will peremptorily refuse the exchange. The possession of the Pescadores would mean practically that of all Formosa. They command the communication between the ports on the mainland and that island, as well as the Formosa channel, which is the path of all European trade to Chinese ports north of Hongkong, and to Japan. Moreover, the Chinese are persuaded that, in order to maintain their position in the country, they must create a navy, and they will not abandon one of the best harbours on their coast to a European naval Power. The value which the French attach to them is apparent from the magnitude of the exchange which they offer.

IT is refreshing to encounter in a French newspaper a paragraph which proves that the writer is thoroughly acquainted with the mysteries of the English Peerage. The following, from a daily journal published at Bordeaux, supplies an instance of the kind:—"Yesterday, at the Church of St. Martin, in the environs of London, took place the marriage of Mdme. Gladys, Duchess Dowager of Loudeal, to Major Tollemache, Count de Grey. The bride belongs to the highest and most ancient nobility of England, and is the sister of the Count of Pembroke-Wilton. The bridegroom, on the other hand, is the eldest son of that Marquess de Ripoy who was the first of the Nababs to be ennobled by her Britannic Majesty."

AN interesting contribution to the comparative study of oaths was made the other day at the inquest on the Japanese workman who was killed when the village at Knightsbridge was burned down. One of the native witnesses, on being asked to take the oath, said it was the custom of his nation to do so by the shedding of blood, so as to give an impression of the thumb on paper in red. The officers of the court did not seem to relish the idea of themselves providing the required blood, and the deputy coroner refused to sanction any proceedings which might inculpate him as an accessory to the doing of grievous bodily harm. Eventually the witness consented to the use of red ink instead of blood. How far the oath was effectual in this diluted form will never, perhaps, be known.

DIAMONDS and gold in Madagascar! so runs the news in a private letter from Antananarivo published in a Cape newspaper. But the difficulty is to get at these precious gems. The King of the country says two years in chains against the digging of minerals. The writer describes the country as really marvellously rich in diamonds, gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, graphite, and specimens of ruby and sapphire. But he complains that he has utterly failed in getting a concession out of the Hova Government.

THE "laicising" mania in France, says a home paper, is insatiable. The religious orders have been expelled, hospitals have been purged of their chaplains, schools of their religious emblems, colleges of their theological professors. But one insult remained—flaunting itself at every corner—the word "saint," to wit, in the names of streets; and it is against this, therefore, that the cry is now raised. A voluminous report on the renaming of Paris streets has just been presented to the Municipal Council by one of its members, in which the prominent feature is a proposal to wholesale knocking off the saints. In some cases, indeed, the obnoxious word is to be left, owing to secular associations; Sainte-Beuve, for instance, and Saint Simon are still to have streets called after them, but the Faubourg St. Germain, the Faubourg St. Antoine, the Rue St. Vincent de Paul, and so on, are all to be purged of the clerical taint. The Boulevard des Capucines, too, is to follow the religious orders themselves into "Coventry." Whether the Municipal Council will endorse this "Index Expurgatorius" remains to be seen. Some of the papers want to know whether the Council cannot find "laicising" work to do of a more practical kind; one almost wishes it could, so that the streets might escape.

BINDING engagements are sometimes awkward, and the future belongs to no man. This was the argument of a gentleman in New York, who was lately a bridegroom at a marriage which is described by the American reporters as "rather out of the ordinary line." He gave his views in a brief speech, afterwards taking the bride by the hand and saying:—"In the presence of all here, I take this lady to be my wife, making no promises of continued affection, and invoking no aid thereto, but hoping, trusting, believing that our characters are sufficiently well adapted to enable us to be to each other faithful, affectionate husband and wife during our lives." The bride, on her part, repeated a similar formula, and the relatives on either side cordially approved of the marriage ceremony thus conducted. It is said that the precise words used on this occasion by the contracting parties are to be printed and widely circulated by partisans of free unions for the use of all rational men and women who "detest the absurdity of swearing eternal affection to each other, while entirely ignorant whether experience may not demonstrate life in common to be impossible, or at least intolerably irksome."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 1.—The barometer is steady, or rising slowly, except in the Punjab, Sind, Guzerat, the Central Provinces, and Berar, where it has slightly fallen. The pressure is lowest in Behar and the eastern district of the North-West Provinces. It is calm and dry in the Punjab. Dry variable winds prevail in the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and the Central Indian plateau. They are westerly and north-westerly in the western half of the peninsula. But generally northerly winds preponderate. The skies are clear and the weather is fine in Northern India. It is somewhat cloudy and showery in the southern peninsula and Malabar. The highest temperature recorded in Northern India. The highest reading yesterday was 111 degrees at Burdwan, 110 at Patna, Gya, and Allahabad. Rain today:—Karwar, 1 inch; Dhubri, Darjeeling, Goa, Bellary, Mercara, and Trichinopoly, ½ inch. Previously:—Dhubri, 3 inches; Murree, Thayetmyo, Tounghoo, and Prome, 1 inch. No signs yet of the monsoon in Cochin.

June 2.—The barometer has fallen moderately in the peninsula, irregularly in Northern India. The pressure is lowest in Berar, Indore, and Nimar. Dry variable winds prevail in the Punjab and Central Provinces; westerly or north-westerly in some stations in the North-West Provinces, Behar, Guzerat, and the Konkan coast. The temperature has risen in Northern India. There is less cloud in the peninsula. The weather is fine everywhere. The highest temperature yesterday was 112° at Gya. Rain to-day:—Rajahmundry, ½ inch; Rangoon, ½ inch.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Clan Mackenzie in the Prince's Dock on Wednesday evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordial y invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush thoroughly cleans the teeth, whilst it thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed of pure honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Wholesale only of The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 8, Farringdon Road, London.

PROFESSORSHIPS IN THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Bombay Medical Union has presented the following memorial to His Excellency the Governor:—

To His Excellency, the Right Honourable, Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, in Council.

The Memorial of the Bombay Medical Union.

Humbly Sheweth,—That your memorialists with due submission beg to invite your Excellency's attention to the claims of the medical practitioners of Bombay to the Grant Medical College professorships in general, and to the now vacant professorship of Botany in particular.

2. Your Excellency's Government is, no doubt, aware that the constitution of the teaching staff of the Grant Medical College was reorganized in 1867, when the lectureship of Botany was first constituted by the Government of India—a separate and independent appointment—along with four other lectureships, viz., of Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene, Dentistry, and Comparative Anatomy, on a fixed salary of Rs. 200 each. In 1869 a resolution was passed by the Government of India to the effect that the minor chairs in the Grant Medical College should be reserved for persons selected from the local medical practitioners; which arrangement, however, your Excellency's memorialists regret to say was altered in 1876, and these places were thenceforward to be held by members of the Indian Medical Service only. This change was made at a time when there was a large number of able local medical practitioners who could have occupied these professorships, with credit to themselves and with advantage to the public.

3. Your Excellency's Government well knows that both prior and subsequent to the said Government resolution of 1876, able medical practitioners have from time to time been appointed to the minor chairs, whenever they happened to fall vacant viz., Drs. Birdwood, Sidney Smith, Narayen Daji, Eccles, and Young, all of whom have conducted their respective duties with distinction and ability.

4. Your memorialists would further bring to your Excellency's notice that even so late as 1882 the minor chair or extra professorship of Botany was conferred on its late incumbent Dr. Succaram Arjoon, who did not belong to the Military Medical service.

5. Your memorialists have heard with great regret that your Excellency's Government is advised and is about to appoint as professor to the chair of Botany, now vacant, an officer from the Military Medical service.

6. Your memorialists cannot help thinking that such a step would be a great injustice to the whole body of medical practitioners of this city, amongst whom could now easily be found a great many who are competent to lecture not only on Botany, but on many other subjects prescribed in the University curriculum for the medical examination.

7. Your memorialists submit that there is great inconvenience, and still greater disadvantage, in bestowing exclusively all College appointments on members of the Military Medical Service, who are liable to be transferred to other appointments at frequent intervals, to the great detriment of the students. This evil has of late been brought to the notice of Government, and yet no practical steps have been taken to remedy it.

8. Your memorialists with due deference invite your Excellency's attention to the fact, that in the medical Colleges of Madras and Calcutta, some of the minor chairs are at present and have been for some time past filled by persons not belonging to the Commissioned Medical Service.

9. Your memorialists approach your Excellency's Government with the full hope, that so distinguished an educationist as your Excellency will be disposed to accord a favourable consideration to the legitimate claims of the entire body of private medical practitioners of Bombay, and trust that your Excellency will be pleased to direct that, in future, as opportunities offer, the various chairs in the Grant Medical College, especially those not included in the graded list of consolidated appointments, or ex-officio charges, be awarded to the specially qualified passed *alumni* of the Grant Medical College.

10. And your memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray.

COWASJI HORMUSJI, G.G.M.C., President.
J. ANCACIA DA GAMA, L.M.
BURJORJI SORABJI SHROFF, L.M. & S. Secretaries.

5, Hornby-row, Fort, Bombay, 1st June, 1885.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION AND WAR.

IT is only an ignorant and ill-informed people who derive their political information solely from bazaar gups, that are apt to think that might is everything and that a Government which bullies another and calls for war, rightly or wrongly, is the only Government that can be reckoned strong or that may deserve to be supported or feared. But the people of India, naturally shrewd and intelligent, get their information from newspapers, which, as the *Native Landelph* says, are "conducted every day with more ability, knowledge, and discretion," and these newspapers know well enough the true sources of power and of the permanence of power. They are well aware what war means and how it would throw the country into confusion by retarding internal reform; and from these newspapers the masses learn to make a distinction between a war that is unjust and a war that is just—a war that is undertaken merely to heighten *prestige* and a war that is undertaken because it is unavoidable. Our rulers cannot, therefore, make a greater mistake than to suppose that a hankering for war will heighten their reputation and *prestige* in the eyes of their Indian subjects, for these subjects are taught by their organs in the press to discuss the issues of questions such as are presented from an intelligent point of view and not from the point of view of barbarians. If Mr. Gladstone, therefore, does his best to avoid a war and goes to it, if at all, because it is necessary and unavoidable, he benefits India will in like manner only thank and bless him for it and deem it their duty to rally round him. But bluster and war for war's sake, though they may dazzle ruder people, cannot blind the people of India. So far, therefore, from looking upon the spirit of combination which the natives are exhibiting and the increased intelligence, knowledge, and discretion of the native press as "difficulties and dangers," they should look upon them as accessions which help the Government, especially in a crisis like the present, in coming to a decision fairly and justly.—*Indu Prakash.*

SOCIAL REFORM.

The *Indu Prakash* contains an article narrating the unsuccessful career, some years ago of a society—the Parama Hamsa Sabha—which was founded for the purpose of accomplishing social reform, and which collapsed when it was discovered that, by way of repudiating caste, its members on initiation ate bread prepared by a Christian baker. The writer concludes:—Caste to the orthodox Hindu is everything and religious belief is nothing. Now, caste holding so powerful a sway in Hindu society, to try to take it by a *coup-de-main* was bad strategy. A side-attack by means of religious culture, female education, and domestic reform, alone could have served to unsettle men's minds, but the Parama Hamsa missed from the beginning the real base of attack and, as a consequence, suffer d a signal failure. I call the failure signal for various reasons. Had the *Paramma Hamsas* begun as they ought to have begun, Hindu society at this day would have made more progress than it is able to show, and the cause of reform would not have been hindered. But as they had begun with the impossible in a fit of zeal, so when they failed their disappointment was naturally as great and bitter as their expectations and enthusiasm had been at first high. The dispersion of the large band of members here was taken differently—some became apathists, some orthodox bigots, some changed from "fanatics" into "atheists" and only a few—a small minority—reconciled themselves to the lost cause by hoping to work anew on a different plan. All trace was soon lost of the Parama Hamsa and the only legacies which it has left behind to Hindu society are, firstly, the discontinuance of the vicious system of taking forbidden food in the sly and with impunity, and, secondly, the association, in the minds of the ignorant and the illiterate, of the idea of social reform with the idea of licence in eating and drinking. Whatever the task of reformers in the present day, instead of being, therefore, lightened, is rendered all the more difficult in almost every direction—in the case of the orthodox on account of the prejudice that the Parama Hamsa Sabha has brought into existence by the secret mode it adopted to demolish caste; in the case of the educated, on account of the prevailing indifference to religious and social questions, arising partly from the all-encrossing fascination bestowed on politics, and partly from the leniency with which caste is disposed to treat those who violate secretly its rules in respect of eating and drinking, and partly from the readiness with which it is becoming the fashion with some of the new generation to profess and parade agnostic principles. Hindu society is thus in an anomalous condition—a condition of social helplessness and intellectual confusion—and the true basis of reform, religious and social, has yet to be laid for it. Oh for a master-mind that can prove equal to the task of rescuing it from this situation and lay this basis!

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY POWER.

THE *Débats* publishes an article on the military situation. After saying that great difficulty exists in forming a correct estimate of the number of men, horses, and guns which Russia and England would be able to bring into the field, the writer adds:—"The most recent military statistics enable us to show that the effective peace establishment of Russia amounts to 763,000 men, and that for a big war with one of her Western neighbours that country could bring into the field 976,000 infantry, 84,000 cavalry, 90,000 artillery, and 2,902 guns, and 22,000 Engineers, the whole forming a force, counting irregulars, garrisons, and reserves, of 2,302,000 men. Our strength—Indian Army, Reserve, Militia, and Volunteers—is set down at 772, 00 men. The question, however, is how many men could each Power concentrate on the scene of operations, for.—"The art of war, according to the old maxim, does not consist implicitly in being more powerful than your adversary, but in concentrating, at a given moment and at a given spot, forces superior to those of your antagonist. Now, as concerns England, it is not difficult to solve the problem; the first step to take is to sustain the Ameer with the Afghan Army, supported by the Indian Army. As regards Russia, it is more difficult to speak with precision." The writer does not think that the army of Turkestan, as most writers suppose, would form the advanced guard of the army of invasion. This force is no doubt the nearest to the threatened frontier, as the bird flies, but a simple glance at the map shows that the Caucasus would form a much more solid basis than Turkestan, which is *en l'air*. There is all the difference between a railway running almost without interruption into the heart of the region to be occupied, and an interminable line of marches, diverging and ever more secure. Then it must not be forgotten that the army of Turkestan does not consist of more than 35,000 men, a very limited force, considering the extent of territory to be occupied, when the English, as they did in 1842, may incite insurrection among the recently subjugated tribes. The real advanced guard of the army of invasion is much more likely to be the Transcaspian Rifle Brigade, six battalions of which are echeloned from Krasnovodsk to Askabad, and the regiment of Kuban Cossacks in garrison in the latter town. As for the main body, it will be naturally furnished from the military circumscription of the Caucasus, which can supply a respectable expeditionary corps without being weakened. When the war in the East broke out, the Army of the Caucasus comprised already seven divisions of Infantry, one division of Dragoons, and one division of Cossacks, all independent,—that is to say, not united in an Army Corps; reorganised in 1879 and again in 1882, it now forms two Army Corps; the first three divisions of Infantry and two of Cossacks; the 2nd, four divisions of Infantry and one of Dragoons, besides Artillery. . . . The Army of the Caucasus is not far from 125,000 men, without counting the Reserves and local detachments. It is evident that this army could not be all employed outside, and that it would be imprudent, for example, to withdraw troops from the shores of the Black Sea, from the provinces recently conquered from Turkey, and generally speaking, from the regions inhabited by Mussulmans; but then troops might be borrowed from the nearest military districts, and the army corps of Odessa, Orel, Karkow, and Kazan might be partially mobilised." The writer thus points out that an entire mobilisation would be a very different affair, as would be the case with the legitimate anxiety with which the Russian Army inspires Germany, although Germany, in the event of war, would be sure to receive a helping hand from Austria. But, then, Russia and Germany touch each other nowhere. As the Grenadiers had cleared the valley, the other corps had come up, and the Grenadiers and Boulton's Horse advanced together, with the Intelligence Corps on their flank. On our part there was no attempt at advancing in accordance with military system. The troops moved forward in an irregular body firing, as they went, at the village in front. The enemy, as they always do, fought well and steadily, keeping under cover of the houses, and seldom showing a head. The troops advanced briskly until near the village when they hesitated a little, and the officers had to expose themselves a good deal to get them forward; the result was that three officers were killed, Captains French and Brown and Lieutenant Fitch, while only two privates fell in the whole day's fighting. We had in all eleven wounded. After this short pause the troops went at the village with a rush and the rebels fled instantly from the other side. So quickly was the affair over that Riel's men had no time to carry off their prisoners with them, and they were all found uninjured.

News received from the Edmonton region states that Factor Young has arrived at Fort Saskatchewan, and reports that on account of the Lower Danube that the Fish Lake and Lake Blanch joining Big Bear is past, as Chief Prean, of the former tribe, proves loyal and possesses influence to prevent an outbreak. Blue Quills, chief of the Egg Lake Cress, has gone to the Reserve to take up a farm, being unable to induce the Indians to rise. Scouts report that rebel Indians have gone to Beaver Lake to rouse the Indians there to destroy the fort on Blanch Lake, asserting that Riel is assisted by 7,000 Fenians and Americans. Reinforcements have been despatched to General Middleton; 1,200 additional men have been called out, including 500 from New Brunswick.

THE HALF-BREED REBELLION.

THE following is the *Standard's* correspondent's account of an encounter which took place on May 11 between Middleton's troops and the rebels:—

This morning General Middleton started on a reconnaissance with the cavalry, one gun and a Gatling, towards the hills, two miles distant, among which some of the rebels were encamped. Shots were exchanged, and one of the troops was killed. A messenger from Riel having come out to say that if any women or children were killed by us the prisoners would be put to death, Lieutenant Kippen was sent forward with a flag of truce, to say that we did not kill women and children, and that if Riel would put them in a safe place and inform us of its direction, we would not fire at it. After the reconnoitring party returned to camp, the troops had their dinner, and at one o'clock advanced against the enemy's position, held by the Toronto Grenadiers. Without a moment's hesitation they dashed into the bush, and with a rush carried the rifle pits, from which the enemy had harassed us on Saturday; and then swept the enemy before them down a short valley dotted with bush into the plain, which extends half a mile back from the river bank. On one side of the plain the enemy had dug a long range of rifle pits, from which they opened fire as we advanced towards the village of Batoche, which stands in the centre of the plain. The ground to be crossed was open and for the most part under cultivation, though here and there were patches of bushwood. As the Grenadiers had cleared the valley, the other corps had come up, and the Grenadiers and Boulton's Horse advanced together, with the Intelligence Corps on their flank. On our part there was no attempt at advancing in accordance with military system. The troops moved forward in an irregular body firing, as they went, at the village in front. The enemy, as they always do, fought well and steadily, keeping under cover of the houses, and seldom showing a head. The troops advanced briskly until near the village when they hesitated a little, and the officers had to expose themselves a good deal to get them forward; the result was that three officers were killed, Captains French and Brown and Lieutenant Fitch, while only two privates fell in the whole day's fighting. We had in all eleven wounded. After this short pause the troops went at the village with a rush and the rebels fled instantly from the other side. So quickly was the affair over that Riel's men had no time to carry off their prisoners with them, and they were all found uninjured.

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INTERNAL DEFENSIVE STRONGHOLDS IN INDIA.

A MILITARY correspondent sends to the *St. James's Gazette* the following notes on an important subject, on which it has before now called public attention:—

The defensive posts in India are so very inadequate to the requirements of the country, that at a time like the present one cannot help being reminded that measures should have been taken long ago to form *points d'appui*. After all, we do hold India by the sword; and it is as necessary for us to have places of refuge for our women and children and sick in every Indian canton

had risen from 1,000,000 miles in 1879 to about 2,400,000 miles in 1884, and notwithstanding the economy in fuel brought about by the introduction of what is called the compound engine, which has been very great, the total consumption of coal by the company last year was 400,000 tons. The pay of the officers and crews of the ships comes to about £270,000, the provision account to £225,000, and the Canal dues to £200,000. The total revenue last year was nearly £2,400,000."

Mr. Sutherland, whose life has been devoted to the development of the P. and O. Company, has been connected with it some thirty years. During that period he, having commenced in the London Office, has served in Bombay and in Hong Kong, where he became a member of the Legislative Council and took an important part in founding the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company whose docks are the most important in the East, and can now take the largest Peninsular and Oriental steamer. Seventeen years ago he came home and joined the managerial staff in London, and has finally become chairman and managing director of the company which he piloted through some troublous times. He only the other day became member for Greenock. He is keenly sensitive to the revolution in Eastern trade brought about by the Suez Canal, but is not oblivious that this great event in the commercial history of the world was concurrent with other developments. He never forgets that—

"To-day, as compared with fifteen years ago, one pound of coal will carry at sea three times the weight it was formerly able to do. The price of freight is of course lower, owing to competition. But we find the number of passengers increasing. The voyage to India in winter is now looked upon as an agreeable holiday."

"It is also useful to officers serving in that country.

"Instead of going to the hills, as of old, many officers who have the usual three months' leave now take a return ticket for England, see their family and friends, and return to work with all the advantage of a sea change and a bath of native air."—*Daily News.*

A NEW ARMOUR-CLAD.

THE invitation of the Admiralty to the builders of the United Kingdom is likely to result in the production of a torpedo-fleet vastly superior to anything now afloat or on the stocks. They would be well advised were they to extend their invitation, and to include within its four corners every type of vessel for offence and defence. The Esmeralda is an advertisement for the capabilities of private designers and the capacity of private building-yards. The experts of the Admiralty have now before them—the plans have been retained for official reference—an entirely new departure in armour-clad ships, the invention of Sir Henry de Burgh Lawson, Bart., of Gatherley Castle, York. We should be better pleased if some of our leading constructors, men like Mr. J. Penn, of Messrs. John Elder and Co., could be associated with these officials in thoroughly examining this patent, so novel, and, in our opinion, so full of promise. The improvement consists in constructing ships with three keels, between which their bottoms are curved in combination with special internal propellers, worked and housed in chambers from which the water is partially excluded, each propeller having a separate set of machinery working entirely independent of each other. By this combined system of keels and curves it is claimed that the rolling of the vessel will be very materially lessened—and, in fact, almost prevented—thereby, in a seaway, securing a steady gun-platform. Further, the stability of the vessel is fully assured. The double hulls are constructed with a series of air-tight compartments or divisions. These, as well as under the decks, are to be filled with cork, &c., preventing the sinking of the vessel and rendering her almost indestructible. The propellers are so placed as to ensure easy management, rapid manœuvring power, and a sensitive answering to the helm. They are placed in diving-bell-like chambers between the keel in and under the bottom of the ship, where the waters are of the greatest density and consequently presenting the greatest resistance. By this arrangement Sir Henry claims that he attains two potent advantages, viz., that he develops, but not only a great propelling power, but, at the same time, a lifting-power, whereby a high rate of speed is attained, enabling the vessel to face, and be under control, in the heaviest weather. The smoke—also the steam—is delivered into the water. The armament of these vessels will be guns of the heaviest calibre. It is guaranteed that they cannot upset, cannot sink even when riddled by shot; that they will turn in their own length as if on a pivot; and that they will rival in speed "the Greyhounds of the Atlantic." Sometime since, prior to the £3,100,000 grant, it was stated in the Press that a patriotic syndicate had been formed with the intent of coming to the country's rescue. Here, then, is a direction in which its philanthropy may find a vent. The system of double hulls is not new, for we remember having seen a yacht on that plan constructed by the late Dr. Collis Browne, of chlorodyne fame, and another was on the stocks at the time of his death. Fitted with Lafargue's hydraulic steering gear—in our opinion the simplest, most powerful, safest, and most effective yet invented—we predict a great future for the clever baronet's departure in naval architecture. The marvellous command which this practically unlimited hydraulic pressure gives—by means of it the helm of the largest ironclad can be put over from hard-a-port to hard-a-starboard in from two to three seconds—should enable these mammoth double-hulled vessels, with their powerful batteries, to pivot on their centre, and to manœuvre with all the facility claimed by Mr. J. S. White, of East Cowes, for the torpedo-boats he is now constructing on his "turnabout" system. It appears to us that in the new Nile-screw steamers the Admiralty has made free with Sir Henry Lawson's arrangement for housing the propellers; his system of curves also appears to have been somewhat boldly adopted. Imitation is the sincerest, though not to the inventor the most remunerative, form of flattery.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

A PAIR OF AMERICAN DESPERADOES

THE *New Orleans Times-Democrat* gives an account of the career of two desperadoes named respectively Jim McIntyre and Jim Courtright, the former of whom has just fallen into the hands of the police. When McIntyre was arrested his valise was searched, and in it were found a six-shooter of immense size, carrying a rifle-ball, twenty-five cartridges, a lot of small saws with fine teeth for cutting iron bars, with the handles made so as to be taken apart and used as knives, three decks of monte cards, and a gambler's device for marking cards on the back for swindling purposes, a bottle of chloroform, and a scrap-book containing a memorandum of the money he had recently won in different parts of Kentucky, where he seems to have been lately. Both men had held office as marshals in New Mexican towns. Subsequently Courtright, while acting as head guard of the Lake Valley mines, was accused of killing certain parties, and a great deal of hard feeling was engendered. This was during the days of the "Rustlers," and every man was his own protector. Feeling ran so high that Courtright was turned off, and he and McIntyre then formed a sort of partnership, keeping always together:—

"What is known out there as the American valley is an enormous tract of land that is leased by a cattle syndicate. There has always been war between the cattlemen and the sheep herders, as the sheep eat down the grass so the cattle cannot graze. On a portion of this extensive and beautiful valley a widow lady and her two sons had settled and stocked their ranch with sheep. They were doing well, their flocks were growing, and all was prosperous with them. It is supposed that the cattlemen had determined to get rid of them, and had found in Courtright and McIntyre ready tools to put their designs into execution. Any way, one evening in August 1873, the two desperadoes, in company with two younger men, rode up to the little farm that nestled between two lines of hills or "risings," as they are called out there, and asked Mrs. Groestedt if her two sons were in. She told them no, that they had gone to the village store, about nine miles off for some provisions. The four men rode away, and about four miles from their home met the Groestedt brothers coming home. Courtright, riding in advance drew down on them and, looking along the barrel of his rifle, ordered them to hall. The party then took the two men to a small canyon that was near by, unhitched the horses from the wagon, killed the brothers and threw their bodies over the cliff down among the jagged rocks below. Then they cut up the harness and turned the horses loose. The mother waited for her boys all night and until well into the next day when she started in search of them, and by the aid of kindly rancheros discovered what had become of them."

Having completed their act of fiendishness, Courtright returned to Fort Worth and McIntyre to Wichita Falls. Courtright soon became assistant city marshal, and stood very high, having hosts of friends:—

"At Silver City he killed a Mexican; but out there this only added to his prestige. At Fort Worth he was paid a stipulated sum by the bankers and gamblers to watch their places of business and protect their interests. He was now flourishing in Fort Worth, and all this while there was hanging over his head the reward of 1,000 dollars, and a like amount for McIntyre; but no man dared touch either one of them. At last Captain Williams, of Albuquerque, rode into town one day, just shortly after Courtright had returned from a hunting excursion into the Indian country, and, luring him into the Union depôt, surrounded him with five companions and captured him at the muzzle of their glistening weapons. That same day McIntyre was arrested at Wichita. The news that Courtright had been arrested spread from mouth to mouth. Fort Worth was in an uproar; the cry ran down the streets; the leading citizens joined in the gathering crowd, demanding his release. It was a black day in Fort Worth, and as Courtright came to the window of the hotel in which he was confined, and, holding up his manacled hands, shook them at the sea of upturned faces in the street, a tremendous howl went up, and the surging mass of people shouted themselves wild. Danger was brewing; so Courtright was slipped out the back way and hurried into the goal. That day he was taken out to dinner, and returned quietly to the prison quarters. His friends had adopted another mode, which was successfully carried out at supper-time. Two nails were driven into the end of the table, and on these nails were hung two 45-calibre double-action Smith and Wessons. Courtright walked in and took his seat. Around him sat three Texas rangers and a town officer. Courtright smiled, dropped a napkin, reached down to pick it up, arose with a revolver in each hand levelled in the direction of the guards, edged towards the back door—near which stood his white horse—sprang outside, mounted, dashed his rowels in the steed's flanks, and sped away."

Captain Schmidt, who had taken McIntyre, had sent him to Decatur, where he was confined in a secure goal. But he worked a plan of escape, and he, too, became free:—Courtright after his liberation remained about Fort Worth some time. A purse of 2,000 dols. was made up for his wife and two children, and they were sent to Los Angeles, where they are now. Courtright is described as being about thirty-six years of age, tall, raw-boned, sinewy, unable to read or write, and a great friend of Wild Bill's. His whereabouts at present are unknown. McIntyre is said to be not only dangerous, but bloodthirsty and cruel. He delighted in shooting men, and would laugh while pulling the trigger of death on some unfortunate. The two young accomplices of the desperadoes did not fare so well. One is now in goal and the other out on 100,000 dol. bond furnished by a rich uncle. Both Courtright and McIntyre have killed numbers of men, and still have an army of friends out in that country. McIntyre is now within the walls of the parish prison, awaiting extradition."

RIEL'S MANIFESTO.

THE following summary of the manifesto issued by Louis Riel on behalf of the half-breeds of the Canadian North-West Territory throws more light on the causes of the conflict than we have yet had, and it is of interest in face of the ignorance professed by the Canadian Government as to the causes of the outbreak:—

The document begins by giving an account of the deputations sent by the half-breeds to Ottawa and the authorities at Winnideg since 1871, praying for the redress of the grievances which the Half-breed Commission has been appointed to adjust. A long account is given of the proceedings of the deputation, headed by Father Leduc, which went to Ottawa in 1883 to put before the Government the complaints of the half-breeds of St. Albert (eight miles from Edmonton) and those of the Saskatchewan country at large. He says that the appointment of the Half-breed Commission is a confession on the part of the Government that the half-breeds had not received justice, and goes on to affirm that the Ministers had repeatedly promised to inquire into the subject in answer to letters sent. Strong representations had also been made by Archbishop Taché, by Mr. Royal, M. P., and other French Canadian members of Parliament; the answer always being that "something would be done." This went on from 1872 until 1876, when Governor Laird took up the matter and advocated a general settlement. His advice was not heeded. In 1876-77-78 urgent representations were made to Government officials, and the invariable reply was that the Government were considering the matter. In 1879, when Sir John Macdonald came into power, these representations were renewed. Riel says that Mr. Dewdney, the present Governor of the North-West, must have misled the Government, in which case he is responsible for the present troubles. He states that the Dominion surveyors, had no sooner ceased to harass the half-breed settlers by threatening to deprive them of a portion of their farms than the timber inspectors began to persecute them; fining the settlers for taking timber on land which they had occupied for years, though their patents or titles had for some reason or other been withheld. Riel appeals to the white settlers to testify to the mismanagement of the Saskatchewan and Alberta districts ever since 1879, and also to the tyranny and dishonesty of most of the officials placed over the people; and he says his people never intended to shed a drop of blood, and did not fire on Colonel Crozier's men until after they had fired by Colonel Crozier's orders. War, he declares, has been forced upon them, and they are being hunted to death, although the Ottawa Parliament must know they have been wronged. In conclusion, he says that, as death by the public executioner or in battle must be their fate, they must die fighting.

This paper, together with the Bill of Rights, has been sent to General Middleton. Gabriel Dumont, whose brother was killed at Duck Lake, is said to be the most active man in the rebel ranks, and is compelling many of his followers by threats of death to stand out. He denies having incited the Indians to rise, and says they are doing so to put an end to their sufferings, and to show the Government that they will not submit to Mr. Dewdney any longer. The rebel leaders are reported to have declared that if they are driven out of the Saskatchewan country they will go to the Peace River and form a territory of their own.

AN ARTIST ON THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

MR. WILLIAM SIMPSON, the special artist of the *Illustrated London News*, who has returned to England from Afghanistan, where he had been with the Boundary Commission, sends to the *Daily News* an interesting account of his experiences and his views upon the frontier question. Having referred to the beneficient effect of the suppression of the Turkoman raiders by the Russians, Mr. Simpson says:—

As we neared the Heri Rood we learned that a Russian advance had been made, and that Pul-i-Khatun was occupied. Here we got a glimpse of the reverse side of the medal. It suggested that Russia, having supplanted the Turkoman, is to become the raider of the future in his place—a conclusion which, I regret to say, events so far have since tended to confirm. I never heard Sir Peter Lumsden give an opinion on this point to the Russians, but there need be little difficulty in guessing what his feelings were. He was sent out to determine the frontier-line from a point near Sarakhs to Khojah Saleh on the Oxus. Now Pul-i-Khatun is about forty miles to the south of Sarakhs, and only a few days before Sir Peter's arrival, an advance picket-guard of about sixty men were placed at this point. He could look at it in almost no other light than that of defiance, and that the move had much the character of an insult to himself and to the Government he represented. One object at least of the advance was palpable—Pul-i-Khatun is the beginning of a strong strategic position which extends for thirty miles to Zulfikar, which perfectly commands the line of the Heri Rood between Sarakhs and Herat. The position at Pul-i-Khatun itself also commands the line of the Keshf road into Khorassan, direct upon Meshed; and, in the event of hostilities with Persia, New Sarakhs, even if held with a strong garrison by the Persians, would scarcely be tenable, as its communications would be cut off. If Pul-i-Khatun is allowed to be within the new frontier, we permit an arrangement to exist which will be a danger is time to come to Persia, as well as to Afghanistan through Herat.

Elsewhere Mr. Simpson says that the whole ground from Pul-i-Khatun to Zulfikar is hilly, the Heri Rood flows through gorges, and there are so many places which are naturally defensive that the whole distance may be looked on as one magnificent strategic position:—

South of this there is only the Nialsheni Pass, among some low sand-hills, and then the plain extends all the way to Herat. In this strong position between Pul-i-Khatun and Zulfikar which Russia has occupied, and performed the act in a manner that under the circumstances can scarcely be called courteous, the style savouring more of the Turkoman raider than that of a civilized Power acting according to the terms of an amicable arrangement; and she now says, if we agree to let her keep this, along with other positions which are almost equally important, she will begin to settle the line of the new frontier. Let it be clearly understood that from Zulfikar it is only two or three days' march over level ground to Herat, and Russian soldiers could swoop down on that place at any moment. Our military authorities say that Herat is the key of India. If that is the case, then the ground between Zulfikar and Pul-i-Khatun should be kept within the Afghan frontier.

Mr. Simpson says that, from a remark made to him by General Komaroff and from other indications, the suspicion is forced upon his mind that the Russian authorities never had any intention of sending General Zelenoy and the other members of the Russian Commission to meet Sir Peter Lumsden. With regard to the attack on Penjdeh he adds:—"It is within my personal knowledge that Sir Peter Lumsden used every effort and took advantage of every means within his reach to preserve the peace. The arrogance and insolence of Ghous-u-din Khan and the Afghans under him consisted in doing what they considered to be their duty, and in defending what they believed to be their Sovereign's territory."

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B., etc.,

Formerly of Drs. Engler and Jansz, Oculists, Aurists, Specialists, Consulting and Operating Surgeons.

19 or 5, Hornby Row, Fort,
Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—7-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completly recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator Dec.* 1883.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

'ROUGH ON RATS'
Clear out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Bedbugs, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Druggists, Bombay, Sole Agents

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF BUILDINGS FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esquire, C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the flats, near old race course, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m., the whole of the building materials of certain buildings for removal, purchased by the Municipality:—

1 Chawl No. 38, owned by Mahomed Nathoo.
1 Chawl No. 69 (storeyed house) owned by Adamally Hyderally.
1 Chawl No. 283, owned by Purmanundass Jeevundass.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist &c.

4 cases colour'd border prints.
2 " red border linen.
1 " white mulls.
1 " coloured lady's scarfs.
1 " " half hose.
1 " printed cashmere.
1 " coloured muslin dress.
3 " white bed quilts.
5 bales grey shirtings.
5 " assorted T. cloths.
62 boxes Spanish claret.
5 cakes granulated carbon.
1 case cut glass drops.
1 " coloured cotton, alpaca and silk umbrellas.
1 small consignment or silver gilt double-cased and open-faced watches.

AUCTION SALE of fancy-glass and earthenware, &c., &c., at the Exchange Hall, Apollo-street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Exchange Hall, Apollo-street, Fort.

A quantity of earthenware such as jars, bowls, sauce bowls, water jugs, teapots, hotwater basins, &c.

A quantity of Chinaware consists of plates, cups, saucers, bowls, milk jugs, tea setts, chamber pots, &c.

A quantity of plated wars and glassware, consisting of tea-pots, sugar-pots, butterpots, bohemian glass flower vases, biscuit boxes, sardin, boxes, wine glass, tumblers, globe lamps, glass figures, can-de-cologne, soap, Albums, waiters, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of landed property at Charniwady. New Sonapore, Lane.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Nubbibhoy Abdoolcadur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jaimoba Babajee, the following landed property.

All that piece of fazendary ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of new sonapore road, in the sub-district of Fort, containing in measurement about 75 square yards, and assessed under No. 32, and bounded on the east by the houses of Dadabhoy Furdoonjee and Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee, on the west by the houses of Gopail Vithoo and Jankibai, on the north by the boundary wall of fazendary ground, and on the south by the house of Vithoba Pillajee.

AUCTION SALE CAST IRON OF PRESSES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public uction at Colaba in the Colaba Press Co.'s compoundby order of Messrs. Allibhoy Kurjee and Co.

The whole of the cast iron of seven presses.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 12 noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Juths of Thobai Tails, by order of Rajashree Pundernath Martand Soolakher, and on account and risk of Khoja Allibhoy Khooshall.

JM—42 dooras old Indapore cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Butterfield-street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Thorpe and Co., the valuable and handsome black-wood, teak-wood, oak-wood, and satin-wood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-class oleographs in gilt frames, an iron Chubb's safe, &c., &c., the property of KELLY A. SADKA, Esq. The same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated-ware, suite of bohemian glass, cruet-stand, bread basket, biscuit box, eggstands, muffineers, butter pot, set of spoons, knives and forks in oakwood case, pottery, glass vases, handsome black-wood and satin-wood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, Madras and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier and oval and writing tables, easy folding, reclining, long arm, rocking and drawing-room chairs, settee couches, reclining and half-backed sofas, chiffoniers, ornament stands, corner whatnots, teapoys with marble top, handsome Japanese flower vases, rich Japanese and metal work table ornaments, double light hanging argand lamp, velvet and Brussel carpets, first-rate engravings in black and gilt frame, blackwood carved and iron four-post bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, almirahs with plate glass doors, chest-of-drawers, towel rails, bathing tubs, dressing tables with glass attached, an iron safe with Chubb's patent locks, dispenser articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 8th June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by Public Auction in the tent, oppos te the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs in gilt frames, &c., the property of Surgeon-General AUCHINLECK.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome rosewood harmonium with three stops, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks' patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of S. L. WYATT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, rd June, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SINGAPORE BOARDS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana.

229 bundles each 10 Singapore boards 16 by 6 by ¼.
In lots to suit purchasers.

PORTABLE ENGINE FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the premises of the People of India Spinning and Weaving Company, on the Chinchpoogly Road.

One second-hand portable engine of 8-horse power made by Robey & Co., of Lincoln.

Can be seen on application at the above mills.

SALE OF BHOWNUGGUR COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Juths of Sha Bhimjee Shamjee and Co., by order of Sha Jiwrakund Jeewa, and on account and at the risk of Sha Runchordass Callianjee.

4 ⅁—100 full-pressed bales Bhownuggur cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Stores, Town, Barracks, on FRIDAY next, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock noon,

A quantity of Commissariat Stores, consisting of articles of dead-stock provisions, warm clothing, &c,

SALE OF ZANZIBAR SUGAR.

On FRIDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Khoja Mohoila, by order and in the godown of Sha Thariabhoy Topun, and on account and at the risk of Sha Ootumchund Rikhavdase—

50 bags Zanzibar sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF CALCUTTA HESSIAN.

On MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac-bunder by order of Thacker Pragjee Hirjee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Vellia.

48 bales Calcutta hessian 51 inches 13 oz. 48,000 yds;
30 " 40 " 8 oz. 36,000 "

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF ENGINE BOILER, LATHES, &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Tank-street, at New Nagpada, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bhicoajee Dorabjee.

1 Lathe 20 feet.
1 " 8 "
1 " 6 "
1 Engine and 1 boiler.
1 drilling machine and sundry tools.

The above will be sold in one lot or in separate lots according to the wishes of the intending purchasers.

On FRIDAY the 12th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite Watson's Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flowervases, superior crystonum and other pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, carpets, photographic kit, &c. the property of Mr. Robinson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th June, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 66, Upper Colaba, near Parsee Agiary, the valuable and handsome french-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' patent-duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs in gilt frames, &c., the property of Sergeant-Major J. PAUZOW, Royal Artillery.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and, the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 English-built light Stanhope phaeton in very good order.

CRAWFORD & CO.

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